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THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1916

## THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The best speeches of public men,  
as a rule, are not those for which  
careful preparation is made in anti-  
cipation of their effect on the public  
but the spontaneous utterances that  
are intended only for the ears of a  
limited number, with no intention  
that they will ever find their way in-  
to print.

Former President Taft, in the little  
confidential chat with the Washing-  
ton correspondents shortly after his  
crushing defeat in 1912, rose to  
heights never attained by him in any  
of his set speeches. The human side  
of the man was brought out in bold  
relief, and his bluntness of character  
was demonstrated as it had never  
been at any time during his official  
life.

In like manner, President Wilson  
has loomed larger in the informal and  
unofficial addresses that he has made  
since becoming president than in any  
of his set speeches, powerful and pol-  
ished as some of the latter have been.  
It is in talking to the members of  
the Gridiron club or the Press club  
that the chief executive is at his best.

The recent speech of the president  
to the National Press club is no ex-  
ception to the rule, and it is fortu-  
nate both for Mr. Wilson and the  
people of the country that consent  
was given that it be made public. It  
is easy to understand, after reading  
this speech, that the troubles and  
difficulties that beset a president of  
the United States are not essentially  
different from those which the every-  
day man encounters in the every-day  
affairs of life—that the same funda-  
mental human elements enter into the  
solution of the larger affairs of life  
as the smaller. And it is impossible  
to read this speech without feeling a  
keener sympathy for the man upon  
whom the weighty responsibilities of  
a nation rest—the man who must  
ever be the target for the bitter  
criticism of his enemies and the victim  
of the fawning flattery of those who  
would use him for their selfish pur-  
poses.

Picturesquely accurate is Mr. Wil-  
son's reference to men who grow and  
men who swell. It is doubtful if a  
more apt simile was ever employed  
to drive home a truth of common  
knowledge. Unfortunately, too few  
men in public life grow—too many  
swell. The types are familiar. It  
is unnecessary to go to Washington,  
or for that matter into official life  
at all, to find the small souls who  
are unduly inflated by advancement  
for which they are not fitted, or the  
larger ones whose growth is com-  
municated with the opportunities  
which are afforded them.

His entire freedom from political  
or partisan bias, his engaging frank-  
ness and his thorough manliness com-  
bine to make Mr. Wilson's speech to  
the newspaper men Monday night  
one of the greatest that he has ever  
delivered. The only political effect  
that it can have will be to give the  
people of the country a better under-  
standing of the man, of the diffi-  
culty that beset him and of the  
manner in which he is meeting those  
difficulties. As showing the human  
side of a man in high office grapple-  
ing with unprecedented problems it  
will live in the literature of the coun-  
try as a masterpiece.

A New York man was recently ar-  
rested for speeding his automobile  
while on the way to a funeral. Some-  
body is always taking the joy out of  
life.

## THE CASE OF SPEER.

Sometimes they come back. Wit-  
ness the case of Mayor Speer, of Den-  
ver, who yesterday was inducted into  
office after a triumphant victory at  
the polls following a long period of  
retirement from official life, bring-  
ing with him a restoration of the al-  
dermanic form of government after a  
trial of the commission form for sev-  
eral years past.

It is difficult for the outsider to  
understand the politics of Denver. Ac-  
cording to writers who claim to speak  
with authority, former Speer regimes  
have been intimately connected with  
all the forces of corruption and vice  
and have been under the domination  
of the worst of corporate influences.  
The public has not forgotten Judge  
Ben Lindsey's book "The Beast and

the Jungle," which dealt largely with  
political conditions for which Speer  
and his associates were responsible.  
As a result of the clamor against him  
and his methods Speer was relegated  
several years ago to the political scrap  
heap and since then has been in semi-  
retirement.

But in spite of all this, and in spite  
of a bitter personal fight made against  
him by the principal newspaper of  
the city, the Denver voters by a ma-  
jority of more than 8,000 last week  
not only gave Speer a vote of confi-  
dence but made a complete change  
in their form of municipal govern-  
ment in order to bring that result  
about. Apparently, "The Beast and  
the Jungle" has at least been for-  
gotten by the people of Denver, or  
if not forgotten the keen edge of its  
lesson has been dulled.

Incidentally, if not the first city to  
change back from the commission to  
the aldermanic form, Denver is the  
largest and most conspicuous. Else-  
where commission government has  
proven generally satisfactory, or at  
least much more satisfactory than the  
older system. Modifications have  
been made of the commission form to  
suit the special needs of certain  
cities, but the underlying principle  
of concentration of power and respon-  
sibilities in the hands of a few of-  
ficials has been adhered to. Denver,  
however, has made the jump back  
complete, indicating in no uncertain  
manner that the people are not satis-  
fied with commission government.

The result of the recent election will  
be watched with interest. Den-  
ver is always an interesting commu-  
nity, not alone by reason of the fact  
that it is the chief city of the Rocky  
Mountain section, but also because of  
its highly original way of doing things.  
Will Speer make good where he failed  
before? Will the return to the old  
order of things really satisfy the  
people of the city? Will the govern-  
ment which is to come be such as to  
commend itself to the intelligent and  
thoughtful voters? We shall see.

It begins to look as if making raids  
on American towns along the Mexican  
border would come to be classed as  
one of the healthful sports.

## ROOSEVELT'S CHANCES.

The careful newspaper reader can  
not escape the conclusion that the  
Roosevelt boom for the republican  
nomination for president shows dis-  
tinct signs of being on the wane.  
Three weeks ago it seemed certain  
that the colonel would be the nomi-  
nee. Now there is nothing certain  
about it. This is not to say that  
Roosevelt is not still a strong candi-  
date, nor yet that he will not be the  
winner at the Chicago convention.  
But that feeling of supreme confi-  
dence which possessed the support-  
ers of the former bull moose chief-  
tain a time back is now conspicuous  
by its absence, and they are willing  
to admit the possibility that some one  
other than their man will be nomi-  
nated.

It is not easy to explain the psy-  
chology of this change. Nothing has  
happened that was specially calcu-  
lated to turn the tide away from  
Roosevelt. The conditions which  
seemed to demand his nomination a  
month ago exist today just as they  
did then. There has been no change  
in the foreign policy of the adminis-  
tration—nothing to make some one  
other than Roosevelt a more available  
candidate than he to make the race  
against Wilson. But just the same,  
Roosevelt is not as strong today as  
he was a month ago.

The New York World, commenting  
in a humorous vein upon the Roose-  
velt movement, extends its sym-  
pathies to George W. Perkins. It says:  
"But poor Perkins! Does he have  
to put up for this—for the hotel  
rooms at Chicago, for the Roosevelt  
league, for the burden of advising  
writers and advance agents, for the  
paid write-ups and the frank circulars  
and the postage and all that sort of  
stuff?"

"The colonel tells us that the re-  
publican party must not nominate him  
unless it has in its mood something  
of the hero; but it seems to us that  
Perkins is the real hero. He pays the  
freight, and paying the freight on a  
busted candidacy is about the most  
heroic job we know of."

If you have not already done so,  
now is a good time to obey that im-  
pulse and buy a ticket to the Red  
Cross ball.

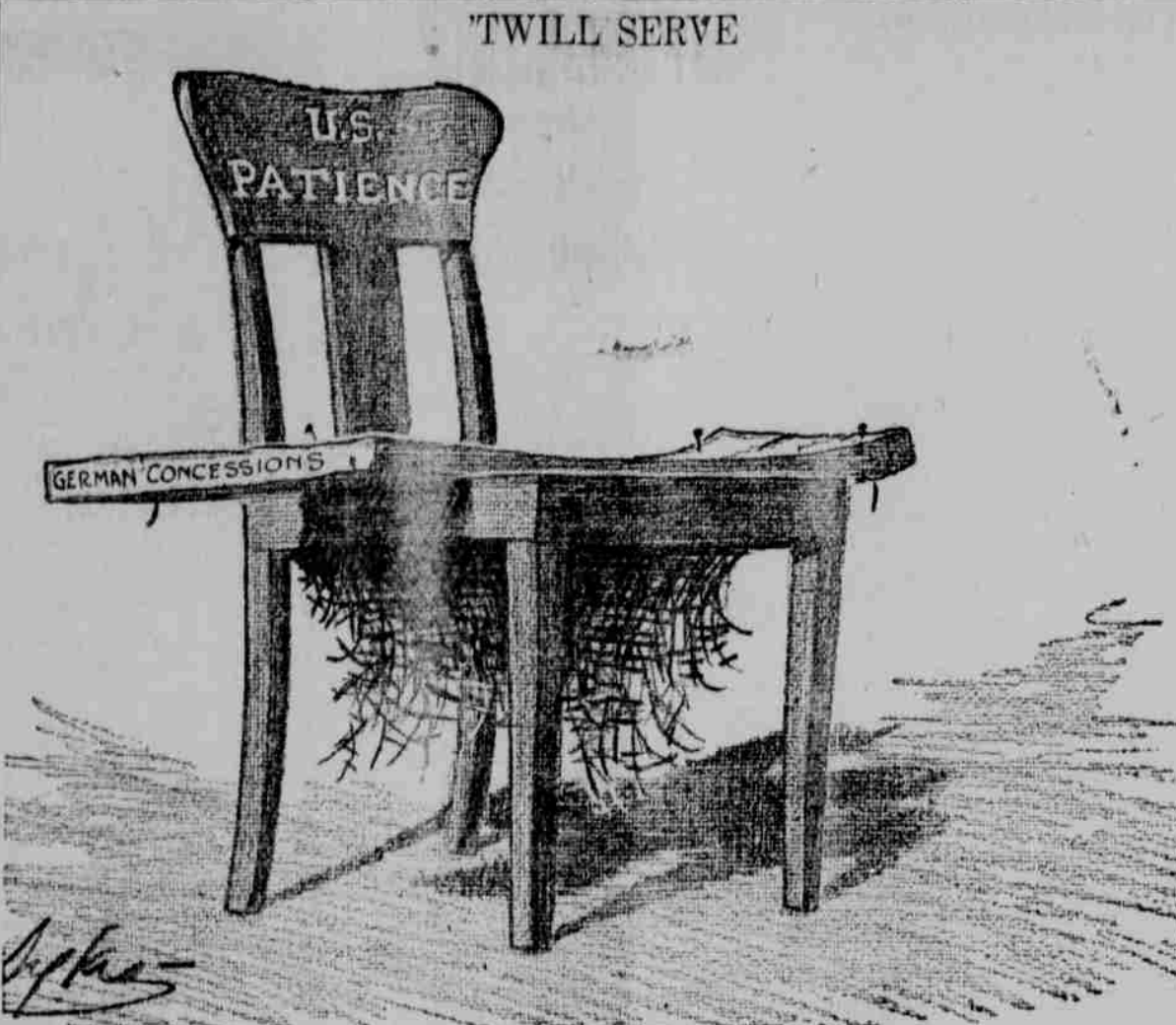
## MR. ELY'S EXERCISE TASTE.

Mr. Ralph C. Ely has just deliv-  
ered a commencement address at Roy  
in which he put in his time making  
a political harangue, devoted chiefly  
to abuse of the men who are not in  
sympathy with Mr. Ely's ambitions  
to become governor of New Mexico.  
Holm O. Bursum came in for the se-  
verest lambasting.

The good taste and judgment of  
Mr. Ely's commencement speeches  
may be aptly compared with the "free  
silver" enthusiasm which happened to  
drop into a strange village in Kansas  
twenty years ago where a funeral was  
being held and the local preacher was  
absent. After the relatives and  
friends had viewed the remains of the  
deceased, the undertaker asked if  
there was any one present who would  
speak a few words regarding the life  
and the virtues of the "departed." The  
"free silver" man jumped to his feet  
and said while he knew nothing of  
the deceased he would like to speak  
for a half hour on the "crime of  
1873."

It has been suggested in some quar-  
ters that the cool snap now prevailing  
is due to the growth of the Fairbanks  
boom for president.

The neutral is never popular. Look  
at the umpire at a ball game, for  
instance.



## With Scissors and Paste

THE OLD SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.  
Oh, the old school exhibitions; will  
they ever come again.

With the good, old-fashioned speaking  
from the girls and boys so plain?  
Will we ever hear old "Isis" with its  
rapid roll and sweep,  
And "Pilot," 'tis a fearful night; there's  
darker on the deep?

Sweet Mary doesn't raise her hands  
like Mary did of old;  
Their fleeces is not "as white as  
snow"; they're wandering from  
the fold.

The boy upon "the burning deck" is  
not one-half as fine;  
He was not "born at Bingen, at Bin-  
gen on the Rhine."

The girls don't speak in falsetto, the  
boys in cotton jeans;  
They've changed the old-time dresses  
"long with the old-time scenes";  
They smile and speak in ancient  
Greek; in broadcloth and in lace,  
And you can't half see the speaker  
for collar round the face.

Oh, the old school exhibition, it is  
gone for evermore;  
The old schoolhouse is deserted, and  
the grass has choked the door,  
And the wind sweeps "round the gar-  
bles with a low and mournful  
whine."  
For the old boys "born at Bingen—  
Bingen on the Rhine."  
—Atlanta Constitution.

THE BABY BONDS.  
(American Magazine.)

When several sound American cor-  
porations finally decided to split some  
of their \$7,000 bonds up into \$100  
pieces they blazed a trail that has  
grown rapidly into a national high-  
way. The baby bond idea has swept  
the country, and today farmers,  
blacksmiths, ministers, school teach-  
ers, clerks, policemen and members  
of other equally nonplutocratic pro-  
fessions are able to clip coupons and  
talk glibly of their corporation.

A Wall street man specializing in  
baby bonds told me recently that his  
firm had customers in forty-five of  
the forty-eight states. He showed me  
an incomplete list of their occupa-  
tions; it included nearly every trade,  
profession or hobby of which I had  
ever heard, and at least a dozen about  
which I was distinctly hazy.

O, HAPPY MOTHERS WITH YOUR  
BABES!  
Oh, happy mothers with your babes,  
How rare you be so glad.  
How round you other mothers' babes  
Are hungry-eyed and sad?

While, puffed on your happy hearts,  
Your happy darlings sleep,  
Do you not hear starved children wail  
And wretched women weep?

The little ones who're motherless,  
Do they not cry to you?  
The tears of mothers who're bereft,  
Do you not hear them too?

Oh, hear you not the sighs of them  
Who watch the fitful breath  
Of newborn babes, well knowing life  
Is crueler than death?

While any woman's heart doth break,  
While any child is in its mother's  
Oh, happy mothers with your babes,  
How rare you be so glad.  
—Anonymous.

## SPRINGING TO ARMS.

CHAPTER I.  
In "The Fundamentals of Military  
Service" written by Captain Lincoln  
C. Andrews, U. S. A., under the  
supervision of General Wood, are the  
following comments on the revolution  
against England:

"In no measure detracting from the  
lustre of those patriotic leaders of the  
revolution, whose wonderful patience  
and self-sacrifice held together a few  
soldiers, France and the favorable  
sentiment in England herself, they  
won our independence—but rather  
adding to the lustre of their accom-  
plishment in the face of such discour-  
agements, let us realize the truth  
that:

"Instead of our patriot fathers  
fleeing to the standard, it was only  
with the greatest pains that Wash-  
ington's pathetically small army was kept  
recruited at all.

"That desertions were wholesale,  
and discipline often practically nil.  
"That bounties, greater and greater,  
had to be paid to get the men to en-  
list."

"That short term enlistments kept  
the personnel constantly changing  
and the ranks made up of untrained  
soldiers, and not infrequently result-  
ing in the very eve of battle in the dis-  
integration of large parts of the army  
through expiration of their terms of  
enlistment.

"That the revolutionary armies were  
mostly inefficient, and often incap-  
able of sustained aggressive campaign,  
just when the opportunities therefor  
offered themselves.

"That while nearly 400,000 enlisted  
men passed through the ranks, Wash-  
ington never had at one time 20,000  
effective."

"And that, in the end, the decisive

victory of Yorktown was made pos-  
sible only by the timely presence of  
the French fleet."

Thus the military authority who  
knows what conditions were from  
public documents sums up the revolu-  
tion.

CHAPTER II.

Continuing the account of how  
Americans have sprung to arms in the  
past, he quotes from "Fundamentals  
of Military Service":

"While these conditions of ineffi-  
ciency and shirkings could be ex-  
cused in the revolution, due to the  
jealousies of the colonies and the lack  
of a strong central government—not  
so in the war of 1812. We were then  
a nation, going to war on our own  
motion. But our conduct of that war  
was even more unintelligent, was in  
fact pathetic, with no victories (on  
land) during the war to remove the  
sting of repeated disasters.

"We brought to the colors for that  
war the astounding number of over  
527,000 men—to oppose an English  
force of less than 17,000—and were  
beaten and humiliated at every turn.  
Lack of organization, of discipline, and  
of trained leadership made our arms  
pathetic objects, and ended by al-  
lowing a small raiding force of British  
to penetrate to Washington and take  
our capital—while the fleeing presi-  
dent and his cabinet looked back from  
the hills of Maryland and Virginia  
upon the ruin their incompetence had  
wrought."

England was also at that time fight-  
ing Napoleon.

CHAPTER III.

Continuing from Captain L. C. An-  
drews' summary of one war:

"In the Mexican war success at-  
tended our arms against an inferior  
force. There were two conditions  
strongly in our favor: the command-  
ing officers were trained soldiers, and  
the scene of the conflict was so far  
removed that the weaknesses of our  
volunteer system could not operate.  
By the time the battlefield could be  
reached, long continued training had  
put something of discipline into the  
armies, while to desert back home  
was physically out of the question.

It may be remarked that the war  
was much prolonged by the fact that  
the enlistments ran out and troops  
had to be shipped home, the generals  
waiting until others arrived from the  
states.

CHAPTER IV.

From Captain Andrews' summary  
of our civil war in "Fundamentals of  
Military Service":

"Finally there stands our great civil  
war, the glaring example of the inef-  
ficiency of our system and of its ex-  
travagant waste of life and money.  
When a small trained force in the  
hands of the nation could have sup-  
pressed this rebellion, by continually  
underestimating the amount of force  
necessary to put it down, it was al-  
lowed to grow, until millions were in-  
volved.

"The same civilian control of mili-  
tary matters quite beyond their com-  
prehension, the same short term en-  
listments, the national government  
again in the position of a supplicant  
to its citizens begging them to enlist,  
offering them bounties as an induc-  
ement, and in the end having to resort  
to conscription in order to get them  
into the ranks, are all factors in the  
defeat of the Union army, and the  
hundreds and hundreds of thousands,  
to return to their homes, or to re-  
enlist and thus get a duplication of  
the bounty—all the weaknesses of  
our system of military experiences  
were here repeated—over and over  
again. While in the end the sure  
affirmation of such a system the na-  
tion is paying annually the astounding  
sum of \$170,000,000 in pensions. Fifty  
years after the close of the war an  
annual payment that would build a  
Panama canal every three years."

"History books in the schools teach  
us that we are patriotic enough to  
sacrifice when there is any real need.  
The history books in the schools do  
not tell the truth."

## Notes of Interest From State Museum

Santa Fe, May 17.—Mrs. George H.  
Wheeler, of Albuquerque, and Miss  
Elizabeth Van R. Skinner, of Missis-  
sippi, sister of Consul General Skin-  
ner at London and editor of the Mas-  
sillon Independent, today became  
members of the Archaeological soci-  
ety.

From Oxford university, the mu-  
seum library today received a mono-  
graph entitled "How Can War Ever  
Be Right?", being a plea for Great  
Britain's part in the European war.

The Museum Journal of the Uni-  
versity of Pennsylvania, received to-  
day, is an especially large and pro-  
fusely illustrated number, as large as  
the April issue of El Palacio, with its  
72 pages. Oriental art figures largely  
in its contents, as also an account of  
a Siberian expedition.

Director W. H. Holmes, of the  
United States National museum, and  
chairman of the management com-  
mittee of the School of American Archae-  
ology at Santa Fe, is at work on a  
book, "American Antiquities," which  
no doubt will be accepted as the most  
authoritative work on American archae-  
ology printed.

The following registered at the mu-

seum: A. Kennedy MacFarlane,  
Edinburgh, Scotland; W. S. Harrison,  
London, England; John Machin, Su-  
perior, Colo.; Guthrie Smith, Alamo-  
gordo; J. P. Allen, Assonet, Mass.;  
E. O. Graham, Frankfort, Ky.; P.  
Webb, Carlisle, N. M.; George Free-  
man and wife, San Francisco; G. L.  
Freeman, San Francisco; R. C. Reid,  
John Reid, Roswell; Mrs. Matilda  
Willson, Philadelphia; K. A. Patrick,  
Chicago; Frank Strickland, George C.  
Mudler, Martin S. Torney, Levi  
Springer, G. H. Wheeler and wife, Al-  
buquerque; Irma L. Moore, Holton,  
Kas.; Almada Kunkle, Peninah Kun-  
kle, East Las Vegas; Bessie Haffner,  
East Las Vegas; R. P. Donohoe, Tu-  
cuman; Albert Galish, Stanley G. Gal-  
ish, Montoya, N. M.; Irma F. Mor-  
rell, Mrs. F. H. Morrell, Rhoda Tay-  
lor, Alamosa, Colo.; Lynn Thompson,  
Hazel Thompson, Gordon, Neb.; Mr.  
and Mrs. Rex V. Hervey and daugh-  
ter, Bella Maine, Kas.; Theresa Chap-  
man, F. H. Gummi and wife, Los An-  
geles; J. W. Franklin, Bolivar, Mo.;  
Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Askren, Roswell;  
Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Thauber, Kansas  
City, Kas.

## ARTESIA BOOSTER AFTER STOCKPENS

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)

Santa Fe, May 17.—Walter M.  
Tausherty, secretary of the Artesia  
commercial club, is pushing before  
the state corporation commission the  
demands of Artesia stockmen for  
larger stock pens in the Santa Fe  
yards at Artesia.

D. L. Jackson, superintendent of  
the White Oaks Electric company, to-  
day informed the corporation com-  
mission that grounds for complaint  
about the telephone service, made by  
C. D. Mayer, have been eliminated by  
repairs to the line and that new ex-  
cellent service is being given.

Because business at Endee, Quay  
county, dropped from \$100 to \$100  
per month the Chicago, Rock Island  
officials discontinued the station and  
took off the station agent, according  
to their answer to the complaint of  
E. A. Prentice to the corporation  
commission. The reply was received  
today.

Invoke Holy Ghost.

East Las Vegas, N. M., May 17.—  
With a solemn high mass in supplica-  
tion for the guidance of the Holy  
Ghost upon the deliberations of the  
day, the Catholic clergy of the eastern  
end of the diocese of New Mexico  
met here Wednesday morning in the  
Church of Our Lady of Sorrows. The  
subsequent sessions were held in the  
residence of Rev. Father Paul Gil-  
bertson, who is pastor of the church.  
The conference discussed matters of  
administration and doctrine and was  
participated in by all of the clergy-  
men present, among whom were Rev.  
M. A. D. Rivera and Rev. A. Rabey-  
rille, East Las Vegas; Rev. G. Ballard  
and Rev. Dollard, Mora; Rev. M. Oiler,  
Watrous; Rev. A. Collier, Springer;  
Rev. W. Cooney, Eaton; Rev. J. P.  
Moog, San Miguel; Rev. P. Kuempers,  
Chaparral; Rev. L. Collier, Antonchi-  
to; Rev. J. Krayer, Sapello; Rev. M.  
Demarest, Polson; Rev. T. Payson,  
Puerto de Luna, and Rev. Paul Gilber-  
ton. The conference was held in con-  
formity with the synodical constitution  
of the diocese.

Now Bank at Tyrone.

Santa Fe, May 17.—Another new  
bank was added today to the seven  
new banks which have incorporated  
since New Year. It is the Bank of  
Tyrone, with capitalization of \$50,000.  
The incorporators and directors are  
W. B. Murray and Thomas E. Lowe,  
of Silver City, each 167 shares, and  
Harry A. Martin, Steeple Rock, 166  
shares. Tyrone is the headquarters  
of the Hurro Mountain Copper com-  
pany in Grant county.

Civic League Incorporates.

Santa Fe, May 17.—The Civic Re-  
form league of Albuquerque filed  
incorporation papers today, to pro-  
mote the general improvement and  
welfare and to systematically charitable  
assistance. It is a benevolent or-  
ganization, not organized for profit,  
and therefore has no capitalization.  
The incorporators are A. B. Stroup,  
Moise Bergmann, Anna L. Ufford, Flor-  
ence McMillen and E. S. Stover.

Teicles Reappear.

Santa Fe, May 17.—Teicles again  
decorated trees under which sprays  
had been running all night and ten-  
der vines like nasturtiums and Vir-  
ginia creeper were frost-bitten. How-  
ever, no damage was done to fruit  
or vegetables.

Sixteen Recruits Leave.

Santa Fe, May 17.—Sixteen recruits to  
the border to strengthen Companies E  
and F of the infantry, Sergt. Maj.  
Earl Wilson was in command.

## ASK FOR and GET HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL Malted Milk.

Cheap substitutes cost YOU more price.

## Cleaver Acquired.

East Las Vegas, N. M., May 17.—  
Because Frank Jones used language  
which tended to provoke an attack  
upon him by J. H. Cleaver is be-  
lieved to have been the reason the  
jury in the district court here found  
a verdict of not guilty in the case of  
the State against Cleaver on a  
charge of assault with a deadly weap-  
on. Several witnesses stated that  
Jones was abusive and insulting and  
used language that reflected upon  
Cleaver's treatment of his family.  
Cleaver admitted striking the blow,  
but stated that he believed Jones, who  
had reached into his hip pocket, was  
about to attack him with a weapon.

## Governor Back in Capital.

Santa Fe, May 17.—Governor Mc-  
Donald returned yesterday afternoon  
from his cattle ranch at Carrizozo,  
just in time to run into the arms of  
Guthrie Smith, of Alamogordo, who  
came up to interview him on the po-  
litical outlook. Secretary of State An-  
tonio Lopez also returned, but from  
the Mexican border, where he had  
posted himself on the conditions  
among the Mexican refugees.

## Record in Wrecking.

Santa Fe, May 17.—Record time  
was made in removing the old brick  
building of the School for the Deaf  
and Dumb, which seventeen years  
ago was the main and only structure  
of the school. Work of tearing it  
down was begun yesterday morning.

## AVOID SPRING ILLS

Purify and Build Up the Blood With  
Hood's Sarsaparilla.

In the spring your blood needs  
cleansing and enriching. You feel  
poorly, and there is more or less  
eruption on your face and body.  
Your appetite is not good, your sleep  
is broken, and you are tired all the  
time.

You need Hood's Sarsaparilla. It  
is the one safe and effective tonic  
that has stood the test of forty  
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saparilla, and insist on having it.  
Nothing else gets like it, for nothing  
else has the same formula or ingredi-  
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tute. Get it today.

August 1911. The last vestige had disappeared and  
the ground was ready for the exca-  
vation for the new \$30,000 dormitory.

Denver, May 17.—The Trans-Con-  
tinental Passenger association and the  
Southwestern Passenger association  
will meet in Estes park June 14, ac-  
cording to advices received by offi-  
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So sweet of him  
to take me into consideration.

And don't  
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